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WE have ready to show to you men who care something about the way you look, and something about what it costs to look right, the best lot of Spring overcoats and suits you ever saw. We have gathered together the things that men of style and good taste want; fabrics that will give long service, tailoring that cannot be excelled, styles that are notably correct. We know how safe it is to promise these things; the clothes are from

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which is a sufficient guarantee of their superiority in every detail.

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label in them; they are guaranteed by the makers and by us, to be satisfactory in every respect.

There are lots of other good things here to show you, when you give us a chance; it's as much your interest to see them, as ours to show them.

Prince Albert Suits are proper on Sundays and upon many other occasions. They are as much a part of correct dress as the Tuxedo or Full Dress. We show them in black unfinished worsteds, serge lined and silk faced to the buttonholes and tailored to hold their shape---\$30.00

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J. F. WILD & CO.,
205 Stevenson Building.

RAHKE'S "FARM" RAIDED

TWENTY-THREE GAMBLERS TAKEN TO THE POLICE STATION.

The Proprietor Was the "Look Out" and the Police Slipped Up on Him While Was Singing Blissfully.

Thirty gamblers fell into the clutches of the police last night in two raids by Captain Kruger and Sergeant Schroeder and Hagerman and district patrolmen. Gus Rahke's notorious gambling resort, "The Farm," near the fair grounds, netted twenty-three players. Sergeant Schroeder and his detail took in William Jones's crap game, over Reese's saloon, on West Ohio street, and six negroes were sent to jail. All of the gamblers were released on bond furnished by keepers of the resorts.

Rahke's "farmhouse" was raided by Capt. Kruger and Sergeant Hagerman. An amusing incident marked the raid. Rahke has been in the habit of employing "lookouts" to notify him of the approach of the police. To give double assurance of protection last night Rahke informed the "trade" that he was going to keep an eye out for the police himself. He attired himself in a heavy ulster and took up a position of vantage on the upper veranda of the "farmhouse." Back and forth he paced, all the while keeping an eye gazing toward the city. "There was no stir in the air. The farmhouse beat a tattoo on the "farmhouse" roof. The "farmhouse" was filled with young and old men of goodly sporting qualities and the shovels were pointing into Gustav's coffers. Out on the veranda he kept up his pace, the while singing: "Rip Van Winkle was a lucky man. But the end of joy came. While Rahke paraded his veranda Captain Kruger and Sergeant Hagerman were plotting across the fields. They had driven to "The Farm" via Central avenue and had hitched their horse about a hundred yards from the house. The rain continued to fall. The horse grew impatient while the rain beat in its face and it neighed occasionally. The happy-hearted Rahke heard the neighs, but he was unsuspecting.

"Captain Kruger and Sergeant Hagerman succeeded in reaching the 'farmhouse' without being seen by the watchful Rahke. The policemen climbed the stairs, reached the gaming rooms and still Rahke sang merrily. "Rip Van Winkle was a lucky man."

A moment later Rahke's dream and song were ended.

"Might as well come in, Gus. It's all over. The cops are here," called Owsley, the right-hand bower of Rahke Rahke.

"Why, the business," replied Owsley.

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, we're nabbed, that's all."

"With a few well-directed words of 'horror' the genial Rahke walked into the gaming room and told the boys that the closing hour had arrived. Twenty-three of the players and Rahke rushed to police station and Rahke furnished cash bond for all.

Carrie Nation on the Rampage Again.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 5.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested here to-day and taken to jail but was released on her promise to leave by the next train. She

had been making the rounds of the saloons and at one threatened to demolish a huge picture and smash the bar. The bartender warned her, but she persisted and she slapped her twice in the face and put her out of the saloon. A man soon returned with a party of adherents, but a policeman arrested her and escorted her to jail. Before leaving she extended a promise that the bartender should be prosecuted.

INTO POLICEMEN'S ARMS.

"Jim" Dacey Ransacked Two Houses and Then Was Caught.

"Jim" Dacey was arrested last night by Bicyclemen Street and Losh and Sergeant Giblin and Patrolmen Golsch and Dugan after a merry chase. Dacey is charged with burglary and he confesses that he never did faster work than he did on the South Side last night. Some of the booty was found in his possession.

Shortly after midnight Bicyclemen Street and Losh were hurried to Saffell's grocery, at 413 Madison avenue, where a burglary had been reported. They reached there too late to get a view. The store had been ransacked for valuables, but nothing of portable value could be found. While the policemen were working at the Saffell grocery report reached them of a burglary at Summers' laundry, at Merrill street and Madison avenue. They mounted their wheels and hurried there. Street worked around the neighborhood to get a view, while his partner, Losh, took a circuitous route around. When within a block of Fred Meyer's saloon, corner Meridian and McCarthy streets, Lash heard a window crash. He went in the direction of the noise and saw a man jump through the broken window and run down McCarthy street. Lash pursued him. At Union street the fleeing burglar ran into the arms of Sergeant Giblin and Patrolmen Golsch and Dugan. They found their prey to be the much-wanted Dacey. The policeman took their man to the Summers laundry and searched him. A portion of the goods stolen from the laundry was recovered. With it was a valuable fountain pen belonging to the owner.

ROSE FOR PRESIDENT.

Cook County Democrats Pledge to Support the Milwaukeean.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—At a largely-attended meeting of the Democrats of this city at the Exposition building to-night to ratify the election of Hon. D. S. Rose for mayor of Milwaukee, the Cook County (Ill.) Democratic Club pledged their support to Mr. Rose as the Democratic nominee for President in 1904.

An Undertaker's Story.

Washington Post.

A clubman has been telling me a story, which he says a friend of his, an undertaker, told him, and I have no reason to doubt it, for the great Rudyard Kipling once told me several excellent stories an undertaker told him in Omaha. Related it all happened at a funeral. A young wife had died, and the services at the house were over, and the trait of carriages was about to proceed to the cemetery. The funeral director, who had the bereaved husband was the last to leave the house. The widow was waved to the first carriage. He stepped forward to look in, and then stepped back to the director.

"My mother-in-law is in there," he said.

The funeral conductor merely looked his inquiry.

"My mother-in-law is in there," repeated the widow.

"All the other carriages are filled," answered the director.

"Get me another, then," persisted the widow.

"Really, Mr. Vaut," protested the director, "I hardly think I can. I'd have to send back to the stable, and the delay—surely you see the delay would cause comment."

"Well, I will ride in this carriage if you cannot find another," insisted the widow, with a look of deep reproach, "remember that this will entirely spoil the pleasure of the ride."

Irvington Rebekah Lodge will give an entertainment in its hall, corner Washington street and Whittier place, next Wednesday evening.

POOR SHOW FOR CUBA

RECIPROCITY BILL IS NOT YET ON THE SENATE'S PROGRAMME.

Steering Committee Took No Action Because the Measure Has Not Been Reported to the House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The action of the Senate steering committee to-day in placing the Chinese exclusion bill, Philippine civil government bill and the canal bill ahead of other general legislation on the Senate programme makes a poor outlook for the Cuban reciprocity measure. The steering committee took no notice of the Cuban measure on account of it not being reported by the House, and no such measure is pending in the Senate. But the mere fact that the legislative programme is fixed at this early date without regard for it makes its chances very slim. The Chinese measure will require the better part of next week. The Philippine bill will require five or six weeks. This will be followed by the talk on the canal bill, and there will be but little time left for the Cuban reciprocity measure unless there is a change. While these general measures are being considered they must give way from time to time for the regular supply bills. It is expected that most of these will be out of the way before the canal debate is well on and then there will be but little to hold Congress together. This analysis of the situation is based on the views of very conservative senators. This does not mean that the Cuban measure will be neglected in the committee work. It will take the same course as though it were to be given exclusive rights on the calendar in plenty of time to reach a vote.

THREE MINORITY REPORTS.

Variety of Views on the Cuban Reciprocity Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Three separate minority reports on the Cuban reciprocity bill were filed to-day by Representatives Robertson of Louisiana, Newlands of Nevada, and Cooper of Texas, all Democrats. Mr. Robertson says in part: "The bill, if enacted in law, would afford relief to the Cuban treasury. I believe that the benefits would go into the pockets of a few sugar planters owning thousands of acres of land. The 20 per cent. reduction would not go to the relief of the Cuban people, but would go immediately and entirely to fill the already overloading coffers of the sugar refineries of the United States, known by the name of the sugar trust." Mr. Robertson expresses astonishment that one of his Democratic associates, Mr. McCellan, in his report, refers to the bill as an enactment of "Democratic doctrine of reciprocity." Mr. Robertson adds: "It seems to me that that kind of reciprocity is absolutely impossible under a Democratic tariff. Should the tariff ever be revised on the line and plans of the principles of the Democratic party reciprocity would be entirely unnecessary and impossible, as the rates would not be prohibitive, and the extension of our trade as a natural consequence flow from the imposition of such tariff rates without the necessity of reciprocity. The bill is highly in the interest of the people of the United States, violates the fundamental principles of our policy, interferes grievously with the international relations of a weak and dependent republic which is attempting to follow out the dictates of this country, and must of necessity become involved in international entanglements with many important nations, and might involve us in order to protect Cuba, in serious international complications."

Mr. Newlands makes an elaborate presentation, reviewing the political and com-

mercial phases. In conclusion he says: "The American people are becoming tired of sentimental legislation. We have spent \$300,000,000 in a war to free Cuba. We have spent over \$500,000,000 in attempting to carry civilization to the Philippines. It is now proposed by sentimentalists that we should inaugurate legislation changing our financial system, not for the benefit of the American consumers, nor for the benefit of our agricultural classes, which thus far have received little of the benefit of our financial legislation, but for the purpose of diverting to the Cuban planters, in order to relieve their threatened economic distress, a very large amount of money. I am willing to extend this sentimental legislation to Cuba for a reasonable period, provided it is accompanied by an invitation to Cuba to become a part of the United States. I wish to give Cuba full opportunity of deliberation, and I am willing to relieve her necessities so that this deliberation shall not be disturbed by acute economic distress, but I am opposed to this legislation unless we give Cuba clearly and unequivocally to understand that if she wishes commercial union with this country and conditions of commerce not enjoyed by other independent nations she must seek political union with us in the form of annexation as a part of the Republic."

Mr. Cooper's report is brief, and expresses general opposition to the bill.

HANNA AND GOMPERS

SPEECHES BY THE SENATOR AND THE FEDERATION PRESIDENT.

Former Discusses Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration and the Latter Deplores Strikes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Senator Hanna was the principal speaker to-night at the closing session of the sixth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He divided his subject with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the question of the relation of capital and labor was ably discussed by the two speakers.

Hanna's topic was "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration," and Mr. Gompers spoke on "Its Possibilities and Limitations."

Senator Hanna began his address by referring to the efforts of the National Civic Federation to effect the condition of industrial peace. The industrial department of the Civic Federation, he said, although only two years old, had settled seven strikes in three months and prevented the occurrence of two strikes which would have rendered idle more than 200,000 men. Senator Hanna stated that he had first become interested in the subject of amicable adjustment of differences between employer and employee during the Ohio coal strike of 1891. At that time, he said, an agreement was entered into between the employers' association and the miners' union to meet each other and exert every effort for conciliation before resorting to drastic measures. As a result there were no more strikes of consequence in that region.

"The necessities growing out of the vast productive capacity of this country," said Senator Hanna, "have forced the condition of the aggregation of capital, the creation of wealth in concrete form. To absorb it and to render it valuable as an industrial investment, we must have industrial peace. The Civic Federation is beginning to lay the foundation of such a result."

Owing to many nationalities represented among the laboring class, the speaker said, the work of the Civic Federation must be principally educational. "This question," he continued, "rests in the people's hands. If we have not the sympathy of the people we cannot hope to succeed. My experience of thirty years as an employer has taught me that the employer is expected to go more than half way in meeting the employee. We are responsible to provide work and to see that the men shall receive a fair share of the benefits. I believe in or-

ganized labor, and it is a demonstrated fact that labor conditions are benefited when intrusted to an honest leader. Organized labor is a condition that must be met."

Senator Hanna denounced socialism as inimical to society and to industrial development. Socialistic ideas, he said, are "un-American and unnatural to us as a people."

President Gompers's remarks referred chiefly to the question of strikes and lock-outs. Much as a strike of laboring men is to be deplored, he said, such action by the was-carer is the highest civilized expression of discontent among workmen. A strike is a protest against wrong and injustice when there is no other way of securing redress. "Every means within the power of every man, capitalist, laborer, or neutral," said the speaker, "should be exerted to avoid strikes. Yet there are some things worse than strikes, among them a degraded, a debased or a demoralized manhood. No matter what may be the result of a strike, if the workmen's organization is maintained an economic point has been gained or a social defeat prevented." Mr. Gompers expressed opposition to compulsory arbitration as being valueless. He said the Civic Federation was endeavoring to bring about commercial and industrial success without friction.

The other speakers were the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, former United States minister to Turkey, and William H. Frazier, of the National Association of Iron Molders.

Increase of 25 Per Cent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—The structural iron and bridge work railway workers, of whom there are 2,000 in the Pittsburgh district, will be granted an increase in wages amounting to 25 per cent. and an eight-hour day after May 1. The decision is a result of the visit here of Joshua Hatfield, of New York, president of the American Bridge Company at Penney, and his conference while here with D. F. McIntire, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The concession will probably prevent a strike, which, it is said, would have involved New York, Chicago and other large cities.

Paper Mill Employees on Strike.

APPLETON, Wis., April 5.—The big strike in the Wisconsin paper manufacturing district which has been pending for four months materialized this evening at 6 o'clock, when the day crews of eight paper mills finished their work and the night crews failed to report for duty. Besides the eight mills which struck to-night there are six other mills where the strike has been on for from six to thirteen weeks, so that fourteen mills are now affected, and the number of men out is about 1,200. About a third of this number are girls employed in the finishing rooms.

THE BORING PALACE.

Building Which the United States May Purchase for Its Embassy.

BERLIN, April 5.—The Borsing palace, which has been offered for sale to the State Department at Washington as a building for the accommodation of the United States embassy, is a stately gray edifice on Wilhelmstrasse, overlooking Wilhelmplatz, adjoining the palace of Count Von Pless, two doors from the residence of Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, and three doors from the Foreign Office. It was built for the late Herr Borsing, a manufacturer of iron, who died before he could occupy it. The Borsing palace is used for exhibitions and entertainments, among the latter being Emperor William's annual antler exhibition. United States ministers and ambassadors for fifty years have been recommending the United States authorities to buy an embassy building. Mr. White, the present ambassador, recently said that when he retired he meant to make the strongest representation possible in favor of securing a permanent embassy building in Berlin.

Many Spindles Idle.

LONDON, April 5.—There has been an extensive curtailment of the output of yarn from American cotton in all the spinning towns of southeast Lancashire in consequence of the unsettled condition of trade. At least 15,000,000 spindles are partially idle while 20,000 operatives are working on short time.

DISEASED KIDNEYS

If Any of Your Family Have Ever Been Troubled With Kidney Disease Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself.

CURED FREE

Police Capt. Dunlevy of San Francisco Says He Was Permanently Cured of Kidney and Bladder Trouble by

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Is the Only Absolute Cure for All Forms of Kidney Disease. A Trial Bottle Will Be Sent Absolutely Free to Every Reader of The Journal.

HOW TO FIND OUT

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for twenty-four hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should lose no time to get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys for even one day. Bright's disease, gravel, liver complaint, pains in the back, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, inflammation of bladder, stone in the bladder, uric acid poison, dropsy, eczema, scrofula, blood disease, offensive odor from sweating, so-called "Female Weakness," painful periods, too frequent desire to urinate and painful passing of urine are all caused by diseased kidneys, and can be speedily cured by Warner's Safe Cure, which has been prescribed by leading doctors for twenty-five years, and used in all prominent hospitals exclusively.



CURES KIDNEYS.

Warner's Safe Cure Co.: Gentlemen—Some years ago I suffered greatly from liver and kidney trouble. I was advised to use Warner's Safe Cure, which I did. After using a dozen bottles I was entirely cured. I consider my cure due to the use of Warner's Safe Cure. A. J. Dunlevy, Capt. of Police, San Francisco, Cal.

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable, and contains no harmful drugs; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer of the kidneys. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives strength, and restores energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease and kills the disease germs.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists, or direct, at

50c and \$1.00 a Bottle

Refuse substitute. There is none "just as good as" Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney disease during the last thirty years. It is prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidney, liver and bladder.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to every one who will write Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Indianapolis Journal. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free.

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